Philippine Socio – Economic Development

CHAPTER 3

The Republic of the Philippines is a Nation of islands located south and east of the Asian mainland.

- Himalman, 1996

Pre – Colonial Period

India

Indian was the first wave of migrant from the Asian maniland.
They built the agricultural systems that have sustained the country for thousands of years.

800’s – 1300’s - Chinese trade influence were strong during these years.
1400’s – Islamic inroads begun.

China

Colonial Period

Spanish influence began during the arrival of Magellan in 1521.

Colonial control was established at around 1575.

In the late 19th century, Philippine was maintained as a distant colony when as part of the treaty that ended the Spanish American war, it was transferred to American control.

By the time, the Filipino nationals had gained strength in their quest for independence from all colonial powers

In the year 1902 the United States had hush the active resillence and took over the administration.

The United States established a friendly local government consisting primarily of prominent local families who were given broad authorities to manage Philippine affairs.

Educational system shifted focus from Spanish to English

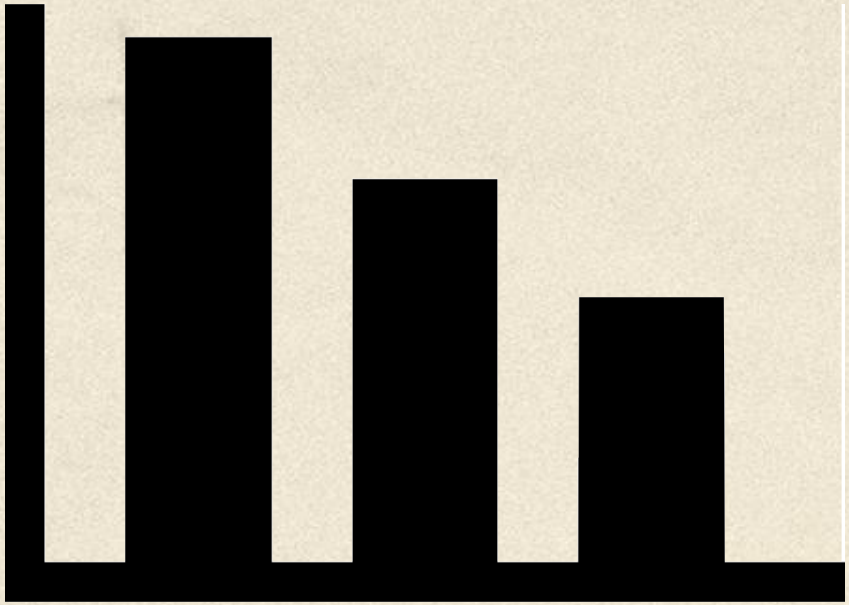
In 1935 – the Philippines gained US Commonwealth status with limited rule; and full independence was slated for ten

In 1936, Spanish and English substituted Filipino as codified. And Nihongo as more appropriated Asian language.

In 1941 – 1942 , the Japanese ruled and it was generally considered to be particularly harsh.

During the year 1944 – 1945, American and Filipino has joint forces to expelled the Japanese.

Post World War II



In 1946, the US granted the Philippines full independance

The Us remained the Philippines' main trading investment partner.

Filipino's political and economic systems failed to develop and the rate anticipated.

Development was slow and, and observers both inside and outside the Philippines, considered the system to be inefficient and corrupt.

In the first decades after war, most productions were controlled by a small group of prominent families.

In the year 1950 – 1970, the Philippines was one of the prosperous nations in Asia.

Ferdinand Marcos who was the 6th President of the republic began serving in 1965.

His foremost program was to stabilize the country's economic and social systems.

The Marcos regime succeeded in: reducing rampant crime, improved delivery of some public services, increased the role of the Philippines in

Martial Law Era

Re-elected in 1972

Martial Law Era

Marcos declared martial law in 1972, ostensibly to clean up abuses and get the country moving again. However, domestic criticism was suppressed.

Corruption among those associated with the government soared, and violent insurgencies sprang up, particularly among the communists and Islamic separatists. Investment and development continued to lag.

Martial Law Era

In the 1960s, the Philippines was regarded as the second wealthiest country in Asia surpassed only by Japan. Marcos continued the policies of his predecessors, attempting to achieve economic growth and independence through the protection of local producers, the creation of cartels and state-run monopolies in key economic sectors, and an effort to substitute domestic products for imported goods, regardless of comparative advantage. He also added a few polices of his own including a system of “CRONY CAPITALISM"

Post EDSA Economy

Post EDSA Economy

- After the People Power Revolution, the economic conditions worsened for many sectors under the administration of Cory Aquino. She abolished the constitution and the legislature and set out to restructure the government and restore democracy.

The Philippines After 2000

- The election of Fidel V. Ramos was a turning point for the Philippines.

- Under the direction of Ramos, who gained the popularity of the military leader who helped oust Marcos, the economy was on the rebound, and the Philippines regained favor with the international investment community.

-Subsequently parliamentary in May 1995 strengthened Ramon's hand in both houses of the Philippines legislature, giving him a convincing popular mandate to advance an ambitious modernization agenda that served as the centerpiece of his political program.

- Ramos began to institute reform policies through a cabinet composed largely of techno crafts rather than the anticipated cronies.

- Major policy goals included creation of jobs, deregulation of protected domestic industries, reduction of foreign debt, reforms in foreign investments; political reform, and improvement of infrastructure, especially the inadequate national electric power system.

- One of the major challenges for the Ramos administration was the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, which gripped much of East Asia beginning in July 1997 when the Philippines took a sharp downturn.

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE PHILLIPINES

Period	Economic Highlights
1300	Trade ties with China and India.
1500	Islamic influences spread. First sultanate in Mindanao.
1521	Magellan claimed islands for Spain.
1543	Villalobos claimed island for Spain & named them Filipinas for Philip II.
1575	Spain took control over non-Islamic areas and monopolized trade.
1872	Cavite revolt against Spain, some trade restrictions were relaxed.
1896	Spain quelled armed revolt and executed nationalist Jose Rizal.
1898	U.S purchased Philippines at the end of Spanish-American War.

1900	U.S. quelled nationalist s resistance and instituted a colonial government.
1935	New Constitution was adopted; Manuel L. Quezon was elected president of the Philippine Common
1941	Japan invaded the islands.
1945	U.S. expelled Japan from the Philippines. Philippines join UN as a charter member.
1946	Philippines gained full independence. Manuel A. Roxas was elected president.
1958	*Filipino First Policy* of President Carlos P. Garcia was introduced.
1965	President Ferdinand Marcos was elected.
1966	Asian Development Bank (ADB) was headquartered in Manila.

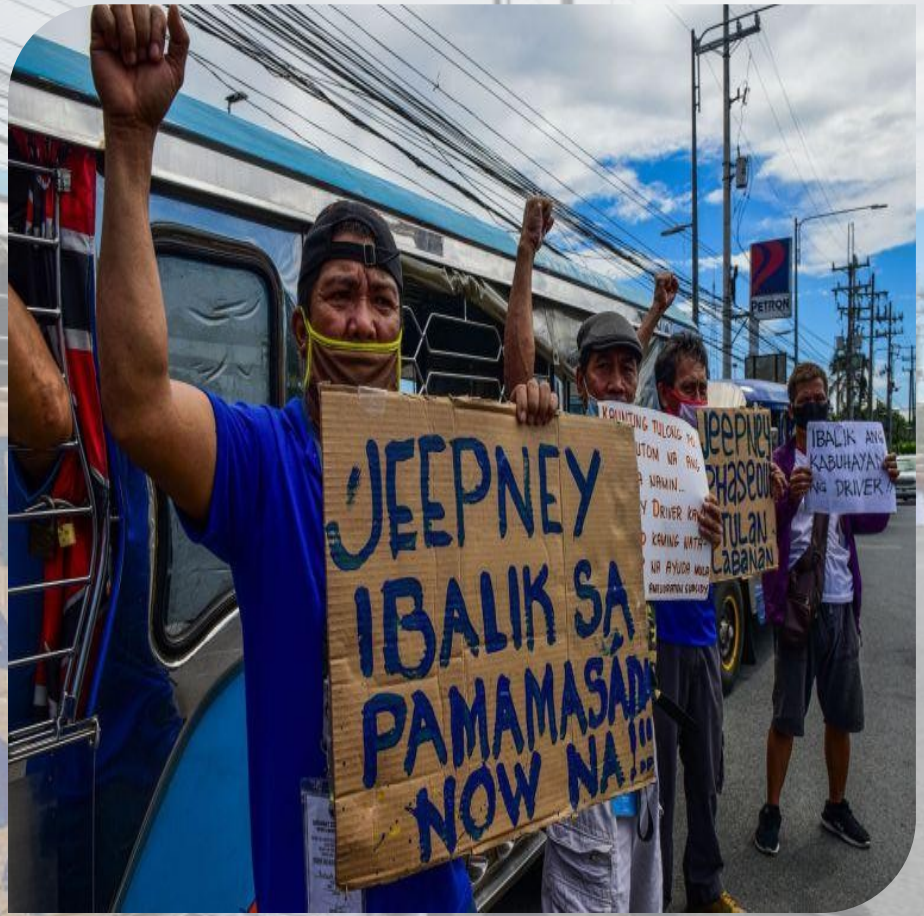
1967	Philippines joined Associations of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
1969	Re-election of President Marcos.
1972	Marcos declared Martial Law.
1973	Philippines became provisional member of GATT.
1984	Opposition candidates gained strength in congressional elections. People Power Revolt gained
1986	Corazon Aquino wins a disputed election with support of military. Marcos was exiled. Aquino restructured government.
1987	New constitution was ratified. First free election in two decades was held.
1989	Limited autonomy granted to Muslim provinces.
1990	*Build-Operate-Transfer-Law* was signed.

1991	*Foreign Investment Act of 1991* was signed into law.
1992	Fidel Ramos was elected President.
1993	*Philippines 2000* was introduced by President Fidel V. Ramos.
1997	*Asian Financial Crisis* affected the Philippines.
2000	*Angat Pinoy 2004* was introduced by President Joseph “Erap” Estrada.
2003	The Strong Republic National Highway was inaugurated by Pres. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.
2010	President Benigno S. Aquino III was elected President and strengthened the 4PS.
2014	The Republic Act 10644 otherwise known as “Go Negosyo Act” was implemented.
2017	The Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 of Pres. Duterte was publicly launched.

BASIC ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PHILIPPINES

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a term referring to individuals who are employable and actively seeking a job but are unable to find a job. Included in this group are those people in the workforce who are working but do not have an appropriate job.



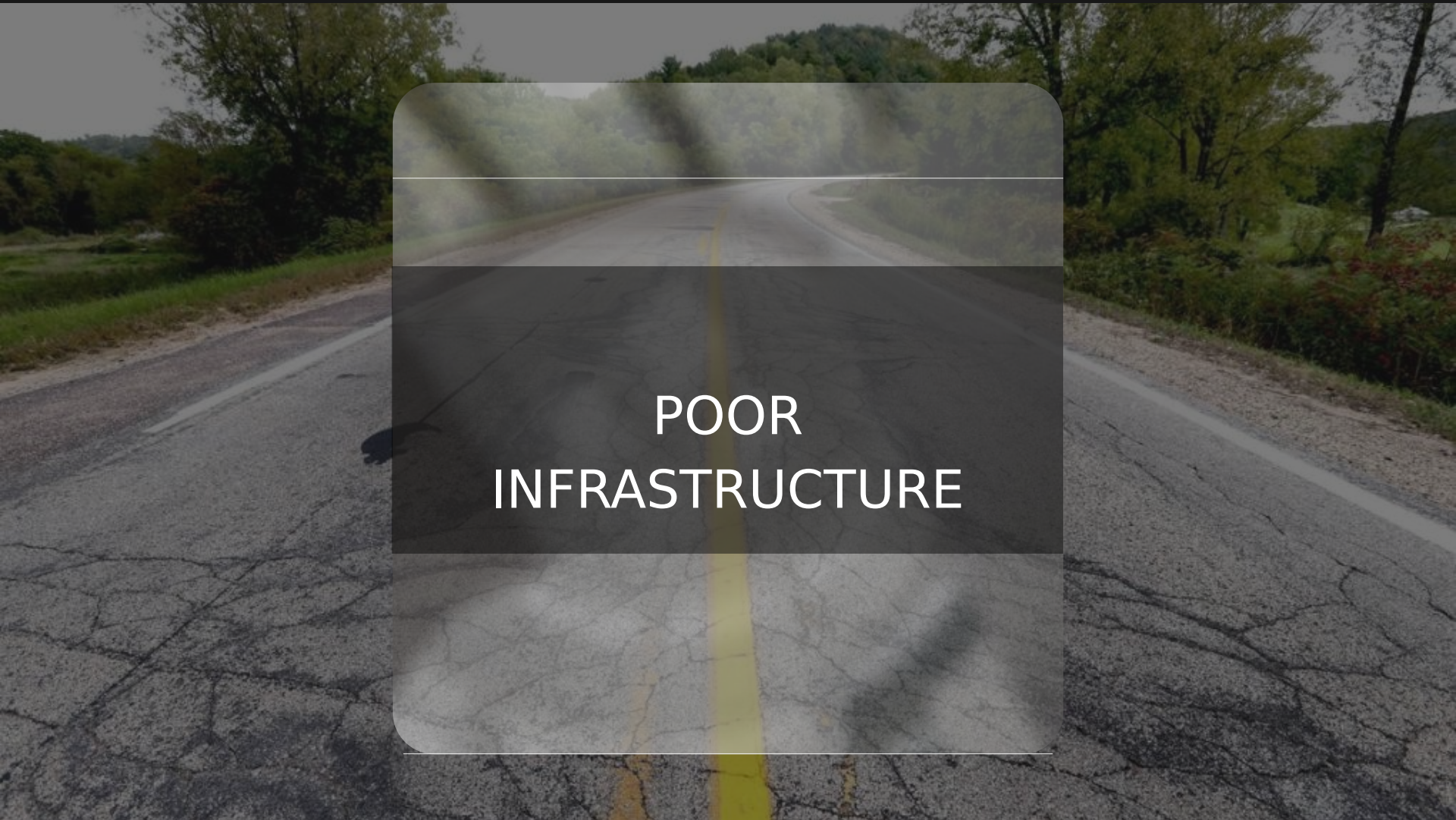
POVERTY

"One of the strangest things about life is that the poor, who need the money the most, are the ones that never have it."

Finley Peter Dunne

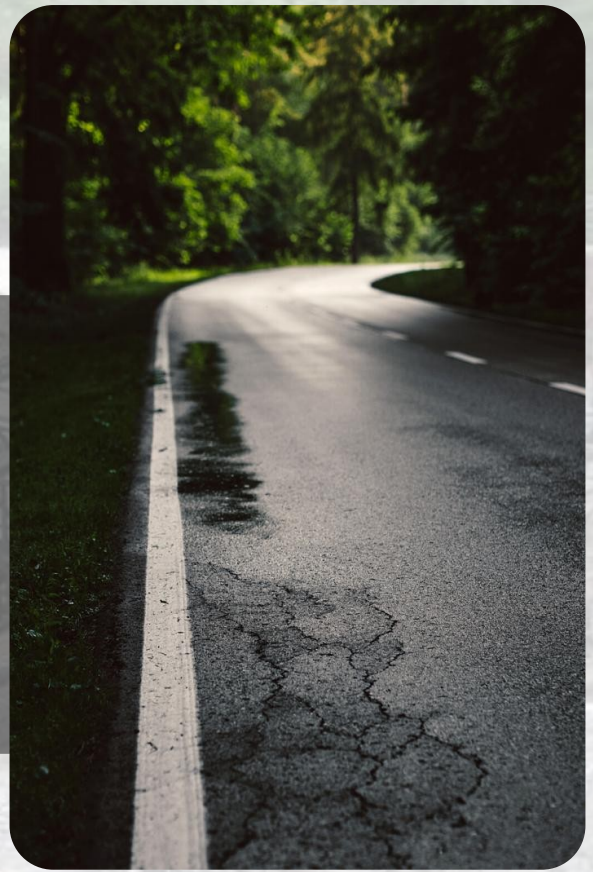
POVERTY

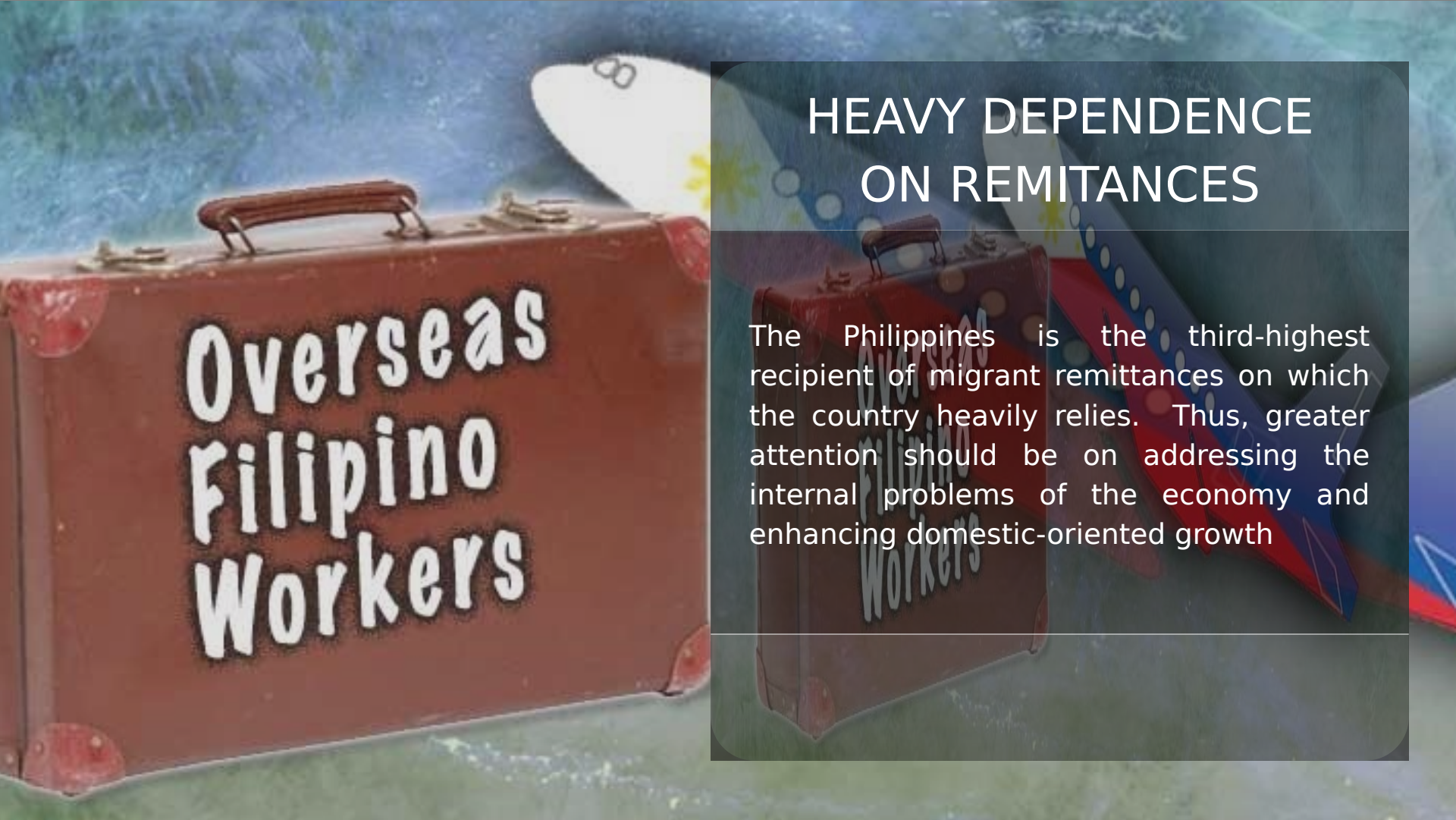
Poverty is the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions. Poverty is said to exist when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs.


POOR
INFRASTRUCTURE

POOR INFRASTRUCTURE

The Philippines is not known for quality buildings and infrastructures. To solve this problem, the country must pay more attention to enhancing the infrastructure and developing transportation and communication systems.





HEAVY DEPENDENCE ON REMITANCES

The Philippines is the third-highest recipient of migrant remittances on which the country heavily relies. Thus, greater attention should be on addressing the internal problems of the economy and enhancing domestic-oriented growth

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REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
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ISSUES ABOUT CORRUPTION

According to Global Security (2016), corruption is still a pervasive and long-standing problem in the Philippines. And although efforts are made by the government to alleviate corruption, this still remains a problem for the country to bear.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING